

Pa. Halts Extradition, Brown Wins Freedom

By ABNER W. BERRY

Edward Brown, a 41-year-old chain-gang refugee was freed yesterday in Philadelphia, following Gov. George M. Leader's unprecedented withdrawal of an extradition warrant. The Pennsylvania Governor, in granting asylum to Brown, did so despite the fact that state courts and the U. S. Supreme Court had ruled against the Negro refugee. He thereby set a precedent for New York's Willie Reid case.

Attorney David Levinson, who has defended Brown without a fee since he was first arrested by FBI agents in March, 1952, said this is the first time in the history of American jurispru-

ence that a Governor has withdrawn an extradition warrant after the courts ruled otherwise. Former Governor John S. Fine, a Republican, signed the warrant which Leader, a Democrat, withdrew.

Judge Gerald K. Flood, of Recorder's Court, freed Brown yesterday just before noon, overruling James W. Tracey, a special assistant to the Georgia

Attorney General, who asked a delay so that Georgia officials could be notified. After hearing the Governor's message of withdrawal, read to the court by Levinson, Judge Flood said the document took away all authority he had to hold Brown and "I therefore order his discharge."

Gov. Leader's letter read in (Continued on Page 8)



Edward Brown, left, and his attorney David Levinson.

Mrs. Landy Hits Walter Probe

Mrs. Deborah Landy yesterday said she would ask for a postponement of any investigation by the House Un-American Committee until after the Navy gives her son's application for a commission an impartial review.

Tortured Mother

An Editorial

"They want to make me barter my soul for my son's commission."

This is how Mrs. Deborah Landy sums up the attempt of Rep. Walter and his House Un-Americans to "investigate her."

The Navy's denial of a commission to Mrs. Landy's son, Eugene, has met with an almost universal sense of outrage. Rep. Walter seems to be afraid the Navy may be forced to give way before the mounting public protest. Evidently he figures there is nothing like a good old-fashioned dose of witch-hunting to stem the tide for democratic rights.

With his disgusting behavior in this case, Rep. Walter and his crew are also giving us a preview of his witch-hunt of Broadway next week.

It seems to us that President Eisenhower and the Democratic leaders of Congress have a responsibility to tell Rep. Walter to lay off the Landy case and to see that the indignities heaped upon young Eugene Landy by the Navy are removed.

Mrs. Landy said that anything she might say at this time could prejudice the appeal by her son, Eugene, for a Navy commission. "He is appealing on his own record and qualifications and I don't want to confuse the issues," she said.

Rep. Walter, chairman of the House Un-American Committee, has sent an "investigator" who was scheduled to talk to Mrs. Landy last night in her home in Bradley Beach, N.J.

The investigator is Mrs. Dolores Scotti. "This young woman wants to find out if I have any information of value," Mrs. Landy said. "She probably wants to know who recruited me or something like that, or about dues or activities. I told her there were no conspiracies, no activities that would interest her."

Mrs. Landy said she has appealed to the American Civil Liberties Union to intervene in her case.

The garment worker, whose alleged past Communist Party membership and present Daily Worker subscription were the basis for denying her son his commission, said:

"If the House Committee forces me to appear before my boy's case is determined, I will appeal to the conscience of the nation for support."

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXII, No. 160
(8 Pages)

New York, Friday, August 12, 1955
Price 10 Cents

China Urges Far East Conference On Korea Crisis

LONDON, Aug. 11.—China's Foreign Ministry called today for a Far Eastern Conference "to seek peaceful settlement of the Korean question." A New China News Agency broadcast said China was seriously concerned by demands of South Korea that the

neutral nations supervisory commission leave the country.

"The countries concerned should not stand idly by," the Peking broadcast said.

For eight days, groups numbering from several hundred to as many as 2,000 or 3,000 South Koreans have attacked American guards at compounds housing members of the commission. The mobs sought to seize and eject the commission's Czech and Polish members before Saturday.

"This is a serious action, aimed at outright destruction of the Korean Armistice agreement," said Radio Peking.

"The commission must be re-

spected by both sides of the armistice.

"The countries concerned should convene a Far Eastern Conference with broad participation of Asian countries to seek a peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

The United States has asked Syngman Rhee to call off the riotous demonstrations, in which 26 American soldiers have been injured by howling mobs, hurling stones and bottles.

U. S. officials have stated that it is their duty to protect the neutral nations commission members and that they will do so.

Western governments have been

seriously concerned that North Korea and China would protest that the Korean Armistice is being violated.

600 Storm U.S. Post

SEOUL, Korea, Aug. 11.—Six hundred South Korean demonstrators tried today to storm the gates of the U.S. Army's Hialeah Compound at Pusan but were driven back, fragmentary reports from the southern port city said.

The new riots at Pusan, second major outbreak there this week, came as Americas top Far Eastern military commanders asked Syngman Rhee in a "get tough" meeting to end the week-long clashes.

Big 4 Foreign Ministers Meet Oct. 27, Geneva

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The conference of Big Four foreign ministers which will take up the task of ending the cold war scheduled by the Geneva summit conference last month, was scheduled today to begin on Oct. 27.

The foreign ministers of the United States, Russia, Britain and France will meet in Geneva on that date to begin working under directives given then by the Big Four heads of governments.

The chiefs of state have laid down four main issues to be considered by the foreign ministers:

1. European security.
2. Reunification of Germany.
3. Disarmament.
4. Increased contacts between West and East.

Meany Bucks National Sentiment on Soviet Visits

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—AFL president George Meany tried once again today to bury an idea that won't stay buried—the proposal for an exchange of labor delegations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He devoted almost an entire press conference

BRITISH MINERS LOCAL INVITES BULGANIN AND KRUSHCHEV

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Premier Bulganin's express wish to "meet the people" when he comes to Britain next spring has met with a quick response from the miners of Hatfield, Yorkshire.

They are inviting him to come with Nikita Khrushchev to their village, see their pit, visit their homes, and have a meal and a drink at their welfare center.

Dick Kelly, secretary of the Hatfield branch of the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday sent off to the Soviet Embassy in London a letter written on behalf of his 2,000 members.

here to a vitriolic attack on the Soviet Union and to those who suggest that the interests of peace would be served by expanding the East-West interchange in the farm, cultural, labor and other fields.

Meany singled out George Morris, Daily Worker labor editor, who had sent copies of an open letter to both the AFL president and to Walter Reuther, CIO president, proposing that U.S. labor missions be sent to the USSR.

A similar proposal has been (Continued on Page 3)

Slow Moving Connie Hits Carolina

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., Aug. 11 (UP).—Hurricane Connie swept the North Carolina coast today with howling winds.

The center of the hurricane still was more than 100 miles at sea and moving slowly toward the north-west. Battering 115-120-hour 130 miles to the north and mile - an - hour winds whistled around the calm eye. But they were up to at least 75 miles per east.

Connie, who has been at almost a standstill for two days, gave plenty of warning. The beaches were bare. The people had fled. Everything was ready. The warnings this time had been heeded.

The busy seaport city of Wilmington, crowded with shipping, got winds of near hurricane force at mid-morning and rain was slanting down almost horizontally.

Tornadoes and freak storms spilled from Connie's giant weather front.

Rally Cheers Call by Einstein's Associate to Work Against War

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Fifteen hundred persons in Carnegie Hall enthusiastically applauded Wednesday night's speakers urging an end to atomic bombing and "conventional war" as well, but gave their most prolonged ovation of the evening to an unscheduled speaker, Dr. Otto Nathan. Dr. Nathan, close

associate of the late Albert Einstein, and executor of his estate, repeatedly spoke of the need of an American organization to work for outlawing both bombs and war itself, and each time was applauded and at times cheered.

The audience gathered to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, also applauded vociferously Dr. Nathan's bitter denunciation of the proposed arming of Western Germany.

ORGANIZATION NEEDED

Dr. Nathan in speaking of the high hopes for peace aroused by

the recent Geneva meeting "at the Summit" said "it is not enough to feel the fresh air of peace" moving. An organized mass movement in the United States "not only for abolition of the bomb but for abolition of war" is necessary to guarantee there be no more Hiroshimas, he said.

Pointing out the meeting of the heads of the "leading nations of the world" was the first in 10 years, he said:

"And is it not a tragedy that we in the United States are just about to arm the one nation that is disarmed, the one nation which

made such disastrous use of arms such a short time ago?"

He revealed that Einstein shortly before his death had spoken to him of the rearming of Germany. "He was vehemently opposed to it," he said. And Einstein had told him he was ready to speak out strongly against it. Again he was applauded as he added:

"My friends, we are not opposed to rearming Germany because, as O'Donnell and Sokolsky (John O'Donnell and George Sokolsky,



columnists) probably will say tomorrow night, the Soviet Union is opposed to it. We are opposed to it as American citizens and as human beings."

TO SAVE OUR CHILDREN

Dr. Nathan, returning to his oft-emphasized theme of the need of "concrete organization" of peace sentiment, urged the committee responsible for the Carnegie Hall meeting, the Hiroshima Commemorative Committee, "constitute themselves a nucleus committee to organize a mass movement against war."

Only with such organization here in this country, he said, could it be assured that "our children or our children's children will not have to fight either a conventional war or a war with bombs."

Other speakers included Dr.

CHINA DELIVERS NOTE ON RELEASE OF CIVILIANS

GENEVA, Aug. 11.—China delivered a secret note today on the release of civilians held by both sides. Unofficial sources said both sides were moving closer to agreement.

Contents of the note, which conference sources said was delivered at the opening of today's talks, were not immediately disclosed. The Americans were strictly respecting the secrecy agreement made at the opening

of the talks between U.S. Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson and Chinese Ambassador Wang Ping-nan.

Johnson met with Wang for 85 minutes this morning, their fifth session in 11 days. A brief joint announcement said only that they continued discussion of the first agenda item—return of citizens of both sides.

They agreed to resume discussion on the civilians at their next meeting at 10 a.m. Saturday.

No U.S. 'Breakthrough' Yet On H-Power, Strauss Reports

GENEVA, Aug. 11.—The United States announced today that it has been "working for a considerable time" to harness for peace the tremendous power of the hydrogen bomb.

Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission made the disclosure in answer to questions at the United Nations Atoms-for-Peace conference.

"But there has been nothing in the nature of a breakthrough," Strauss said.

The formal American announce-

ment made official a race to harness the h-bomb between the United States, Russia, Britain and France.

Control of the power of the hydrogen bomb, scientists said, would give man a source of power the equivalent of the force of the sun itself.

The race to achieve that historic goal became the biggest unofficial subject of the conference at its opening on Monday when Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, of India, predicted the power of the h-bomb would be controlled and put to use within 20 years.

Pay Boost for Scabs at Kohler

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Aug. 11 (FP).—The latest maneuver to break the bitter 16-month strike at the Kohler Co. came Aug. 8 when company spokesman Lyman Conger announced plans to give

scab workers a five-cent to 10-cent raise. Arrogance of the firm was apparent even in this announcement, which added the firm "has not yet decided when the raise will be given."

Arthur Pope, author and radio commentator and former professor of philosophy at Brown university and Rabbi Louis D. Grass, editor of The Jewish Examiner. Chairing

the meeting was Dr. Royal W. France, distinguished attorney and former professor of economics, Rollins college. Rev. Pazo Rodriguez delivered the invocation.

ALARMED BRITAIN TRIES TO SAVE SOME GREENERY

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Britain, with one-third the population of the United States jammed into a space the size of Arizona, is trying to keep from becoming one big city.

The government has instructed 140 urban areas to lay out "green belts" in which further city expansion would be prohibited. The action following growing concern that the house-building rate—now some 300,000 a year—would soon make an asphalt jungle of this crowded island nation.

Duncan Sandys, Minister of Housing and Local Government, wrote local city councils asking them to set aside bands of countryside surrounding their borders "as soon as possible."

He gave London as the pattern. The six counties that form the world's biggest city already have laid out "green belts" seven to ten miles deep. London can grow no larger.

Sandys cited "the importance of checking the unrestricted sprawl of the built-up areas and of safe-

guarding the countryside against further encroachment."

He said the green belt plan would:

1. "Check the further growth of a large built-up area."
2. "Prevent neighboring towns from merging into one another."
3. "Preserve the special character of a town."

Sandys timed his order to follow public horror over the just-released report on highway deaths in the first half of 1955.

It showed an average of ten deaths a day on Britain's overcrowded highways, many of which are little more than an unending chain of neighboring cities' main streets.

January through June were the worst months since the war. Road accidents killed 451 persons and injured 24,241.

Although Britain has less cars per capita than the United States, it has the world's largest number per mile of road—an estimated 19 compared to barely over 15 in the United States.

The Big Farmer Boomed Out, 'What Merry People!'

By MERIDEL LE SUEUR
MINNEAPOLIS.

(Concluded from Yesterday)

THE LITTLE BOYS brigade shouts "There they come," and the Greyhound bus drives slowly up—the bus driver says that they sing and he can't understand it but it sure is nice.) The Chamber of Commerce did not organize what happened now. Nobody did. Nobody expected to do it. I didn't expect to do it. But suddenly everyone ran. They waved as if some long lost brothers were coming home, and the Russians got out of the bus, one by one, into a summer corridor of people, who followed them to the refreshment stand and packed in around them while the young people played gay music, and one of them drank his orange whip, and danced with his merry black head among the tow-headed children. The mad photographers mounted everything in sight, sighted up, sighted down. One of the Russians also stood on the milktruck and took pictures of the picture takers. "Where are the Russians?" A woman cried, "they all look alike." Everyone laughed. "Show me those steel teeth. Just like my father had, a woman threw up her hands laughing a huge laugh. The children crowded around them. I saw the big Bohemian farmer his face fire and his grandson shaking hands with the Russians, and the son taking pictures of all of them. He was

shouting. I saw the little Ukrainian running around trying to bore in for now we all pressed in like the corolla of a sun flower. I was pressed in everyone was talking, laughing pressing in on them.

THE BAND BEGAN to play a schottische and with the children in the center of this pressing laughing crowd they began to dance—the television man was peering down a long black snoot of the camera at them grinding away, the women were laughing, the children pressed in, everyone was shouting, laughing, talking gesticulating, the sun came and went. I kept snapping pictures, as if you could ever get it inside that little box, but seeing the merry Russians, and the children lifted in their arms . . . even the translators and the men from the Ag school become part of it, laughing, mopping their heads, meeting old friends.

They have to go, a groan went up, the bus honked and everyone started moving back with them like a hive of swarming bees, all moving around the center. Through a human corridor they returned to the bus. The little Bohemian darted forward and red as the day he was born, snatched the hand of each one, leaning forward as he was crying slowly. He was turning and saluting everyone waved, stood waving as the bus left and you could see them in

side saluting waving, smiling, these men from another world.

It had been twenty minutes. They were gone and we all stood there. I looked at the little Bohemian who stood with his hand upraised and I left the tears in my own eyes. What is the soil of the human heart planted with mutual seed, we seldom see or know, common belling in us all, a turning towards the same light and the sudden feeling and knowing in these men, workers and farmers like ourselves men who had know-how too, and something else beside.

I am sure I felt standing there with these farmers the same as they felt all in their own brewing. We had all responded to something—what was it? There are moments in the social body when the seed drops from the seed head, new ideas are born, people change, soil is prepared for new figurations of work and being together.

The big farmer booms out—"What merry people. By God what merry people."

Everyone was talking. Everything seemed sprouting, bursting is the afternoon. Everyone was smiling shaking their head in pure incredulity "You couldn't make those fellas out demons even in the middle of the night. By God," he kept saying.

I said—"you've seen men who never were ragged by a mortgage."

There was silence. "By God,

the big farmer said. "I can't believe it. It would make a difference in a man's disposition now."

"Or never sold their labor in the open market," I said.

They looked astonished.

EVERYONE BEGAN to talk, forming in groups. Two hours later they were still talking . . . standing, the men living together, arms crooked, pounding home points spitting hard and accurate looking down at the earth they all knew, chewing grass straws, arguing production and distribution. . . How the producers of the earth have no reason for war, how the producers can produce, pool their knowledge, see that famine is abolished over the earth, and no one hungry or fighting over territory or food. This can be clear to all producers, when they began to make distribution their problems as well. They all have ideas and they are all swarming in the afternoon.

The hot stove league boys are waiting on Main Street to hear what happened, as the park crowd drifts down, they hoot—"did you tell them all the places to bomb, now they'll know just how to bomb us."

"By God," says the big farmer, "our farmers are over there, they can make out the same maps if they want to but that ain't the point."

"The point is you'll give out

all the secrets, just like damn fools."

"Secrets! secrets! there is some people that's agin everything. You was agin hybrid corn, hybrid pigs, agin conservation, agin contour ploughing. We wouldn't ever git no place with die hards like you. Why, by gar you remind me o' that story. There was this here cacoon butterfly cacoon, and the worm there was looking out and seeing the butterfly clittin here and there, flying through the air with the greatest of ease the cacoon said . . . look at that damn fool. You'll never catch me up there!"

There is laughter. "Damn fools wouldn't come down to LOOK at em. Wouldn't even do that. Your a tight chewer and a close spitter."

I loved my people that afternoon the Russians came.

We were "invaded"—a truly dangerous invasion for the plans of men nobody would meet in any afternoon, who as a woman there said—"would blow us all up in the afternoon for the money there is in it."

We were "invaded" by a strange thought that altogether we could feed the world, by merry men who by their presence made us feel "let no man be made afraid."

They went on to Minneapolis and Saturday night were the guests of Ringling Brothers Circus.

Celler Threatens to Subpena Members of Big Biz Council

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) chairman of the House monopoly subcommittee said today Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, should furnish the complete record on his "hybrid and secret" Business Advisory Council.

Celler said he is ready to subpoena every member of the council, its staff and its bank accounts if Weeks fails to provide the information voluntarily. The subcommittee wants the information in connection with its investigation of dollar-a-year men in government.

Celler, who is about to embark

on a month's tour of Europe, said there will be no further developments until mid-October. He said transcripts of the hearings will be supplied to all 32 members of the full judiciary committee to decide then if a contempt citation is warranted.

He said the investigation to date shows the advisory committee is a "sort of hybrid organization" that first started to grow in 1933 "without any legal genesis for it."

Over the past 20 years, he said, it has "operated in an aura of secrecy" and the subcommittee has a public duty to "rip away the veil of mystery."

Claudia Jones in Prison Hospital A Week, Urge Renewed Parole Plea

Claudia Jones has been confined to the prison hospital at the Federal Penitentiary at Alderson, W. Va., since Aug. 3, it was learned yesterday.

Miss Jones, Smith Act victim, is suffering from digitalis poisoning, with increasingly high blood pressure and low pulsation. The

prison doctors do not regard her condition as serious. But the situation is one which, the Civil Rights Congress said yesterday, called for a demand upon Federal Prison Director James Bennett to grant immediate parole for hospitalization in New York.

Parole Board Grants Hearing On Mindel

A hearing on Tuesday has been granted by the U.S. Board of Parole in Washington, D.C. to Mrs. Rebecca Mindel, wife of Jacob Mindel, now serving a two-year sentence under the Smith Act in Danbury, Conn.

Mindel, a Marxist scholar, nearly 74 years old and seriously ill with chronic heart and stomach ailments, will be eligible for parole on Sept. 2, 1955.

Many prominent persons have written to the Parole Board urging his immediate parole. A partial list of those who have written include Dr. Reinold Niebuhr, Dr. Charles L. Hill, Waldo Frank, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Rockwell Kent, Prof. Paul Brissenden, Prof. Philip Morrison, Prof. Harold Freeman, Rev. Joseph H. Titus, Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Anton Refrigier, Rev. F. M. McConnell, Walter C. Longsteth, and many others from Canada, England, France, Mexico and Latin America.

The hearing will take place at 10:45 p.m. in the HOLC Building, Room 420, at First and D Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Mrs. Mindel will be accompanied by neighbors and friends who are interested in his immediate release on parole. It was urged that letters be sent to the Federal Parole Board, Washington, D.C. urging that parole be granted Jacob Mindel.

Stein's Friends Urge Turnout Monday at Court



STEIN

Friends of Sidney Stein, Communist leader, yesterday urged a turnout at the Foley Square courtroom on Monday when Stein will appeal for reduction of bail. Stein is being held on \$125,000 bail and has already served 16 months.

67 Die as 2 U.S. Planes Crash In Germany

STUTTGART, Germany, Aug. 11.—Two U. S. Air Force C-119 Flying Boxcars loaded with American paratroopers collided near Stuttgart today and crashed in flames killing 67 men, an Air Force spokesman announced.

Stereotypers Out At Dayton Papers

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Union stereotypers at the Dayton Daily News and the Dayton Journal-Herald went on strike today.

Local 15, International Union of Stereotypers and Electrotypers of America, established picket lines around both plants and members of all other mechanical unions refused to cross the lines.

The stereotypers' contracts with both papers expired May 7. Negotiations began March 21 and were broken off yesterday.

On the Dotted Line

ATLANTIC BEACH, N. C., Aug. 11.—Some 100 Atlantic Beach residents who refused to evacuate as a hurricane precaution changed their minds today when Mayor Alfred G. Cooper asked them to register and list their next of kin.

American Smelting Signs, Kennecott Lone Holdout

IUE Signs 5-Year Pact with GE

Company and union officials yesterday signed a five-year contract covering 100,000 General Electric employees.

The union announcement said a wage increase of three per cent was won with this figure going to 3.6 per cent by the fifth year. With all the fringe benefits gained, the union said the total money package would boost the average hourly earnings by 34 cents in the life of the contract.

The union declares when its

negotiations opened July 19 that it would make an all-out fight for a guaranteed wage such as that pioneered by the Ford and General Motors earlier this year.

But GE refused to go along and agreed only to a contract clause providing for a "review" of the subject for 30 days three years from now.

The contract, covering 100,000 workers represented by the CIO union, contains no wage reopening clause during its five-year term. Previous contracts have provided wage talks yearly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—With the signing of a contract with the American Smelting and Refining Co. yesterday, the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union now faces only one major holdout, the Kennecott Copper Corp., in the national walkout which began July 1. The agreement with AS&R was reported to provide for a 15-cent hourly package to be applied to all 12 struck plants.

It calls for a two-year contract from July 1 with provision for a reopening on wages and similar matters next year. The package includes an 11½-cent hourly across-the-board pay raise, two cents in local issues—principally job reclassifications to be decided at the plants—and ¾ cent an hour to go for an extra holiday on the workers' birthdays.

Workers at the individual plants were expected to vote last night or today on the agreement.

The union originally asked a 20-cent hourly wage increase, plus other benefits, but settled August 1 with Phelps-Dodge Corp. for an increase ranging from 11½ cents to 17½ cents hourly plus fringe benefits. The company's offer of a 13¼ cent package was rejected by the union July 21.

MEANY BUCKS NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

reported from many sources.

Labor's Daily, the newspaper issued by the AFL International Typographical union, recently published an interview with one of the Russian agricultural scientists in the U.S. who said that the Soviet Union would give a warm welcome to a delegation of trade unionists.

As the AFL Executive Council opened its session here Monday, the Chicago Sun-Times came out with a leading editorial favoring many forms of interchange and commerce between the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

Said the editorial: "Politicians, farmers, musicians—if the exchange continues long enough, both nations might become accustomed to the idea of peaceful relations."

SCORES GENEVA

Under questions by a Sun-Times reporter and other newsmen, Meany came out today with a series of opinions to the effect that all such interchange was a "mistake," that the advocates of such interchange were "falling into a trap," that the total results of the recent Geneva conference were "zero-zero."

Meany said that the AFL leadership could not be opposed to the meeting at Geneva, but he declared that "our fingers were crossed." He was compelled to admit that the U. S. Government was justified in trying to negotiate at Geneva. "The only alternative to negotiations is war," Meany declared, "and no sane man will think in terms of war."

It was at this point that he concluded the press conference. However, David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies Garment Workers, assured newsmen that Meany would have more to say on

the Geneva conference in the same negative vein.

SOVIET HATERS

Both Dubinsky and Jay Lovestone, two of the leading ideologists of those "Right-wing Social Democrats" whose fanatical hatred of the Soviet Union colors much of the AFL Executive Council's foreign policy position, were present at the press conference.

Meany opened the session by giving out a statement on U. S. trade union delegations to the USSR, to the effect that "the Executive Council of the AFL vigorously rejects all such invitations."

His statement purported to show something sinister in quoting from a speech by Stalin to the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on Dec. 18, 1925. Stalin was quoted as saying: "We cannot and must not shrink from any expense, any sacrifice to help the working class of the West to send their delegates to us." Stalin added: "We shall not shrink from any sacrifice to give the working class in the West the opportunity to become convinced that our country is the only state in the world that is a workers' state, which they in the West ought to fight for and which is worth defending against their own capitalism."

Meany showed newsmen photostatic copies of the letter he had received from George Morris. The letter stated: "I believe that American trade unions have everything to gain and nothing to lose by sending their own representatives to see for themselves how things are these lands. Surely, there is no reason to fear the truth—whether it confirms or alters opinions on conditions in the Soviet Union."

Milk Truckers Still Locked in Wage Parley

Representatives of the AFL Teamsters Union and the Dairy Transport Association met yesterday all day in a new effort to reach agreement on the wage demands of 1,100 milk truck drivers in the New York metropolitan area.

Samuel Gelman, chairman of the joint negotiating committee of the 15 union locals involved in the contract fight, indicated there would be no strike while negotiations continued. On Tuesday, the union turned down a "final offer."

The Teamsters have asked for increases to bring up the minimums to a scale of \$2 to \$2.30.

The 1,100 truck drivers bring milk from upstate dairies to an estimated 12,000,000 people in New York, and parts of New Jersey and Connecticut.

Earlier, the union had charged that "tank truck operators who are trying to maintain disgracefully sub-standard contract conditions" were "seeking to provoke a strike."

Present wage and working conditions, according to the milk drivers, are the worst in the road-hauling industry in the state. The present contract demands, a union spokesman said, aim to bring milk driver standards up to prevailing wage rates and conditions.

If the drivers have "no choice but to strike" for their demands, the Teamsters have emphasized, "hospitals, institutions, homes for the young and the aged, and similar institutions will not be affected."

Union-employer talks were still going on at the Hotel Commodore as we went to press.

Worthwhile Lecture

SAUMUR, France, Aug. 11.—French prison officials reported today that convict Paul Dubasque escaped.

Officials said he climbed over the wall of Fontevault prison yesterday into the courtyard of Fontevault abbey, where Richard the Lion Hearted is buried, mingled with sightseers to listen to a 45-minute lecture and then walked away.

Stevenson Promises Yes or No Answer in 4 Months on '56 Race

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Adlai E. Stevenson plans to announce within four months whether he will run again for President. Stevenson made the promise and prediction last night after a dinner held in conjunction with the 47th annual governors' conference here.

Speaking of whether "I am afraid to run against Ike," Stevenson said "I wonder if it is fair to ask if I was afraid to run against President Eisenhower in 1952."

In fact, Stevenson said, he believed he or any other Democratic candidate could put up a better race than in 1952 because "the Democrats are stronger now than they were last time."

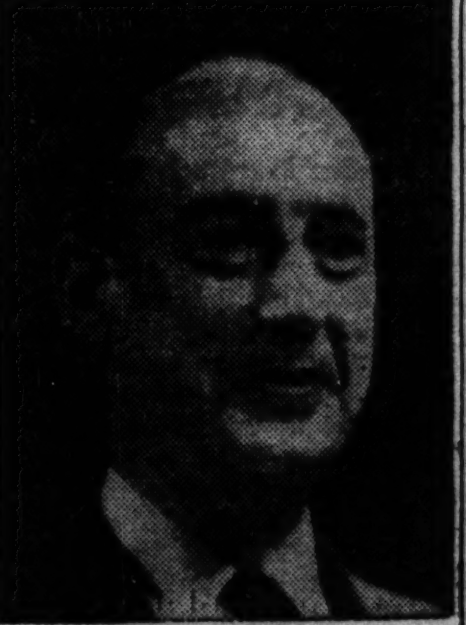
Stevenson praised President Eisenhower for "sharply reversing" the GOP foreign policy at the Geneva conference. He warned that the GOP policy could change again for the worse "at any moment."

He said that three years of "tough talk" by the President and

Secretary Dulles had brought "many people to the conclusion that the Eisenhower Administration was more of a threat to peace than Russia."

On the other hand, Stevenson said, "I don't think we can relax because that is precisely what Russia wants us to do."

Far from criticizing Eisenhower for his insistence on refusing to make concessions on Germany or China, Stevenson criticized him for his friendly statements to Marshall Zhukov. "I, for one, had never expected to hear an American President plead with a third-string Communist to 'please believe that the United States wanted peace,'" Stevenson said.



STEVENSON

Chicagoans Look to Labor for Trumbull Lead



By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

This week's grim anniversary of two years of continuous racist violence at Trumbull Park Homes tears at the conscience of decent-minded Chicagoans.

They realize that the Trumbull mob rule cannot be "lived with" and will not disappear by itself. It must be stopped.

Many troubled organizations and individuals are looking for a lead from somewhere in mounting the kind of struggle which will at last put a decisive end to this outrage and to the many threats which it holds for all of Chicago.

The lead can come from the city's organized labor movement, but this hasn't happened yet. The CIO has during these two tumultuous years shown only an occasional concern over the Trumbull violence and the deep-going issues here which vitally affect labor.

LAST FALL, the Cook County CIO Industrial Union Council expressed "shock" over the firing of Miss Elizabeth Wood as the head of the Chicago Housing Authority, a direct result of the Trumbull situation and of Miss Wood's forthright policy on non-discriminatory housing.

The statement by CIO council president Albert Towers, who is also a leader in the steelworkers union, showed some understanding of the bigger stakes in the Trumbull situation. In the firing of Miss Wood, labor had been set back in its long-time fight for public housing and in its effort to curb the big realty interests, the rent-gougers.

But the CIO Council, as such, has not yet moved into the front lines of this Trumbull battle, even though there is a growing realization that there are some life-and-death questions involved here for organized labor.

The CIO United Packinghouse Workers union, built solidly on Negro-white unity, pointed dramatically to one threat:

"The Chicago race riots of 1921 led to the destruction of the union that was then in the packing industry. Trumbull Park could easily lead to another such riot today that would smash the unity of the Negro and white workers in our ranks, cripple our vital wage and contract struggles, and perhaps lead to the complete destruction of our union, and other unions as well."

The point is underscored by the fact that the Trumbull Park project is in the center of one of the most concentrated industrial communities in the entire country. Surrounding the project are huge steel-making, steel-fabricating, auto and railroad equipment plants.

AS THE backdrop to Trumbull is the U.S. Steel mill in South Chicago, the Republic Steel plant where Negro and white pickets were killed in the Little Steel strike of 1937, the Ford assembly plant, International Harvester's Wisconsin Steel plant where a company-dominated independent union

still holds control, the Pullman plant, historic battleground in the struggle against the open shop.

The heads of these giant corporations have connived in the Trumbull violence for the profitable dissension among the Negro and white workers in the community and in the plants.

Through the South Chicago Chamber of Commerce, the mobsters have received encouragement and perhaps a lot more tangible help. Head of that organization is Gen. James Hilton, director of industrial relations at Wisconsin Steel.

THE racist employers have also found certain figures within the official labor movement to echo their views.

One of the most sinister of these figures in the Trumbull situation is John Henneberger, a Republican Trustee of the Sanitary District, one-time president of CIO United Steelworkers Local 1008 at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube plant in South Chicago and still "honorary president" of that local.

Henneberger was quoted in the racist community paper, the Daily Calumet, as making a violence-inciting speech before a January 1954 meeting of the South Deering Improvement Association. "It is an inspiring sight to see a community fight for what it thinks is right" stated Henneberger, adding that "the Republican Party stands ready to lend its hand to any group of citizens engaged in a struggle for a just cause."

ANOTHER such figure is Carl G. Buck, vice-president of the AFL Painters Local 225 and a leader in the AFL South Chicago Central Trades Assembly. It was Buck who was president of the realtor-dominated South Deering Improvement Association at the time of the Trumbull outbreak. Typical of the racist appeals from Buck was one quoted in the Daily Calumet of August 31, 1953, three weeks after one Negro family has moved into the project:

"It is hard to ask a real American citizen, one who has slaved for years to own a home, to sit quiet in the face of losing all their possessions."

Figures like Buck and Henneberger are the tiny minority in the labor movement, kindling racist hatred in violation of the most fundamental principles of trade unionism. If the role of the big employers and these agents is clear in the Trumbull situation, it is then difficult to understand why the unions have failed to counter this dangerous and divisive plot.

IT HAS been pointed out repeatedly that the CIO United Steelworkers could probably call a halt to the violence through its own strength and influence in the South-

Chicago community and in the city as a whole.

But the steel union has as yet remained in the background and left other unions to take action. It was the two unions in the meat packing industry, the UPWA-CIO and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters who jointly demanded action by the city administration in a hard-hitting ad which appeared in the Chicago newspapers last September.

"Mr. Mayor, you know the facts," the two unions stated to Mayor Kennelly, "Enforce the law or resign as Mayor."

Certainly this was one of the more effective expressions in the movement which led six months later to the defeat of Kennelly.

HOWEVER, the efforts of labor, church and civic groups over these two years appear as sporadic, disjointed, weak. The churches have done little, but enough to indicate what might be done if a concerted movement under strong leadership develops this fall.

The Chicago Congregational Christian Association sounded a self-critical note in April 1954:

"Recognizing our own guilt as individuals and churches in failing to implement our faith by protest and constructive action . . . the association lifts its voice against the hostility and violence currently being employed against the Negro families living in the Trumbull Park housing project."

There have been similar expressions by a broad variety of groups. Also, some community and civic organizations have organized delegations, petition campaigns, protest rallies.

THESE do not add up, however, as the kind of powerful response which the brutal Trumbull violence might have evoked from democratic-minded groups. Nor has there been as yet the kind of massive movement which is required to put a stop to this "shame of Chicago."

The vigorous and consistent effort has come only thus far from the Negro community itself, from some of the unions on the South Side and from such groups as the National Association for the Ad-

vancement of Colored People.

One of the most effective actions was the City Hall demonstration in March 1954, initiated by the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce.

However, the proposal to follow this with daily and continuous picketing fell through for lack of support by other groups. This has also been the fate of a series of broad emergency citizens' action committees, several of them initiated by the NAACP.

THE growing realization here is that a great counter-movement against the Trumbull violence must

come within the next weeks and months.

"We don't need any new gimmicks and new programs, nor is it necessary to dig up any additional laws with which to punish the mobsters," declared one union leader here this week.

The city elections last spring marked what may become the turning point in the Trumbull situation. One of the main issues that defeated Kennelly was Trumbull. This issue also figured prominently throughout the campaign and became important in the victory of several new aldermen.

GE 'Study' to Workers: Reach, Move, Turn . . .

By JAMES DOLSEN

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.

For the past several years but especially in the last few months there has hardly been a week pass by in the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric plants without reports of trouble between the management and the unions over the practice of "time study" of workers' jobs.

An article in the July 18 magazine of the American Management Assn. entitled "Production Guides and Controls for the Modern Executive" terms the "time standardization" obtained by this time-study method "the best cost-reducing tool available to industry for many years." That is precisely why in such plants as those so much resistance by the workers to its application.

The author of the article is Ronald St. Martin, productions standard manager of the Stewart-Warner Co., of Indianapolis. He says the basic idea in time studies goes back to the work motion study introduced half a century ago by the Gilbreths.

Today this method of checking up on the efficiency of the worker is based on a detailed analysis made by experts watching the worker on his job and recording his every motion by a camera operating on the motion picture principle.

The reel of hundreds of pictures is then studied by these experts. Each essential motion in performing the job is assigned a predetermined time value, fixed by the nature of that particular motion and the conditions under which performed.

An objective of the study is also to devise ways of eliminating "useless movements. Ideally, the closer the individual worker could come to the way an automatic machine repeats its movements, the more efficient he would be and thereby the more profitable to his employer.

At present, says St. Martin,

there are five well-known time study systems, which differ only in their detailed break-down of the manual motions into their basic elements. His company uses what is termed the Methods Time Management (MTM), which divides all work motions into these elements:

Reach, move, grasp, turn, position; Disengage, release, apply pressure; Body, leg, eye, foot motions.

These, in turn, are divided into a number of classes and cases, each of which have a set time value. These tables of time values are applied to the minimum motions discovered essential in the jobs under study plus an allowance for "rest" by the worker and for any other unavoidable "delay." The time thus determined is regarded as the time required by a worker of average skill at average speed in the particular kind of job analyzed.

The result of such studies when put into practice by the employer, St. Martin states, is always increased income at a lowered cost. "It is better (more profitable—Ed) than stop-watch checking."

The author closes by observing that the training program should include the union works standard committee, as "the union can do a better job of correctly analyzing a worker's rate complaint and take immediate steps to remedy his grievance." This conclusion the big electrical firms evidently do not agree with, for their tactic is to ride roughshod over the workers if they can get away with it.

Ike Favors Safety

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. — President Eisenhower will participate in a nation-wide safe driving campaign Nov. 20 to Dec. 1.

The President's Committee for Traffic Safety last night made public a letter from Mr. Eisenhower to Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors Corp., and chairman of the committee.

UMW Wins-Minimum Wage Rates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. (FP) —Members of the United Mine Workers won a victory in their campaign against non-union bituminous coal Aug. 3 as Secretary of Labor James Mitchell formally proposed a scale of prevailing minimum wages for the industry under the Walsh-Healey public contracts act.

Effect of the wage determination is that government contractors must pay at least the prevailing minimum. In 1954 coal purchases by government agencies were more than 13 million tons, with the Tennessee Valley Authority accounting for about 75 percent of the entire tonnage. Total U.S. production was about 400 million tons in 1954, but it is at a higher rate so far this year.

The rates set by Mitchell range from \$1.40 to \$2.346 hourly for coal districts historically

recognized by the industry. The rate of \$2.24 an hour was set for nine districts accounting for about 80 percent of all U.S. coal production. These include Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, eastern Kentucky, northern Tennessee, Ohio and Illinois.

Somewhat lower rates of \$2.09 and \$2.01½ an hour more were set for certain southern districts. The \$1.40 rate set for Iowa really amounted to discounting that area from the general proposal. In the Rocky Mountain and Northwest areas the minimum rate ranged up to 10c hourly above the basic \$2.24½ fixed for the big eastern coal area.

The minimum wage action followed petitions for it submitted by UMW President John L. Lewis and spokesmen for the major coal producers associations under con-

tract to the union. They cooperated in presenting their case at hearings held here in February, except from the unfair competition of planning that both were suffering small non-union operators who were selling to TVA and other government agencies.

The law permits interested parties 30 days to file objections to the wage proposals.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 30 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker only \$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Cash in Advance)
Daily Worker & Worker 4.75 8.00 15.00
The Worker 2.00 3.00

George Morris is on vacation. His column will be resumed on his return.

MEANY IS OUT OF STEP

IS AMERICAN labor any better off today, after George Meany's angry rejection of the suggestion that there should be an exchange of visits between American and Soviet labor?

There are very, very few trade unionists, whatever their opinions about the Soviet Union, who conclude that we are closer to peace as a result.

The source of Meany's anger is not hard to uncover. The extreme anti-Soviet policy he advocates is coming into conflict, more and more, with the spirit of peace and friendship that is spreading throughout our country.

The August issue of the AFL "International Teamsters" expressed the "hope that we are entering an era in which the peacetime atom will truly come into its own, occupying the time and talent of men and lifting up their hearts to a bright future."

The world agrees that the foundation for such a peacetime era must be friendship between the U. S. and the USSR.

Walter Reuther, president of the CIO, believes that the "Geneva four-power meeting has been an essential factor in the search for world peace."

Only the participation of both President Eisenhower and Premier Bulganin ensured that achievement.

The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union says, in its newspaper "Advance," that "the whole world is breathing easier since the Geneva conference."

The "Trainman News," organ of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which explicitly associates itself with the AFL's attack on Russian "motives," concludes however that the Geneva conference was "well worthwhile."

But Meany told his press conference that the Geneva conference results were "zero-zero."

Meany would have American labor believe that the conflict is primarily one between him and George Morris, the Daily Worker's labor editor. That is not the case. George Morris' open letter to Meany and to Walter Reuther, which initiated this further discussion, echoed a sentiment that is widely felt.

The question which George Morris presented deserves the serious consideration of American labor.

It is:

"Why not a visit by American trade unionists to the Soviet Union, China and the other eastern countries lands?"

DIEM AND RHEE

THE ANTICS of Premier Diem of South Vietnam and of President Rhee of South Korea must be decidedly embarrassing to our State Department.

The Department still tries to keep up the pretense that the word of the People's Republic of China is "not to be trusted," etc., etc. But life itself is revealing that it is those Asiatic leaders on whom the State Department has placed its money, who are openly violating one agreement after another.

Premier Diem of South Vietnam refuses to meet with North Vietnam to prepare elections for 1956—all of which was agreed to in the Geneva truce terms of July of last year. Diem claims that he is supported in this violation by Washington, Paris and London. So far only London has repudiated this claim.

Meanwhile, Syngman Rhee boasts he will not only upset the Korea truce, but do so by force and violence. He proposes to invade those areas beneath the 38th parallel which were placed under the jurisdiction of North Korea. He also proposes to use force to throw out the truce commission itself.

All this has made it necessary for Secretary of State Dulles to issue a statement against Rhee's threats of force. But the Department's ties with Rhee are still so close that Dulles declares there is "considerable justification" for Rhee's attitude.

The whole world knows otherwise. When Dulles talks this kind of dangerous nonsense, he is encouraging the very illegal actions which he criticizes.

The truces in Korea and Indochina were two great steps that made possible the recent Geneva conference. And this conference, in turn, is opening up the possibility of a general Far Eastern settlement. That is why any attempts to upset the original truce agreements in Korea and Indochina, need to be rejected with unmistakable vigor.

Prospects for East-West Trade Brighter Since Geneva Parley

By Labor Research Association

The prospects of greater East-West trade are brighter as a result of the Geneva conference, and the current steps being taken to remove cold war barriers.

There are, of course, some who take the dim view that this trade can result in little more than a trickle. But an examination of the facts given in latest reports of the United Nations indicate how wrong these people are and how misleading the headlines they achieve in the papers.

Total foreign trade of the socialist sector of the world—exports plus imports—exceeded \$20 billion in 1954. The rate of increase in 1954 was about 30 percent.

The foreign trade of the socialist group of countries has been growing four times as fast as that of the capitalist group. And the value of the exports of the socialist countries alone was almost twice as large as it had been before the war.

Also, the foreign trade of these countries has risen further above the pre-war levels than has that of the capitalist countries.

ALTHOUGH the foreign trade of the socialist group is much smaller than that of the capitalist sector, their share in world trade is growing. In 1937 the countries now in the socialist group accounted for about eight percent of the total world trade. In 1948 it had fallen to six percent, but in 1954 it had

risen to about 12 percent of the total.

The best gauge of the potential foreign trade of the socialist countries is found in their trade with one another, which has developed on the basis of friendly cooperation and mutual advantage.

The socialist world market has been growing more rapidly than any other major part of the international economy. It has been growing roughly by one-third each year since 1948.

In fact the figures show that foreign trade in the socialist world market has been growing six times as fast as trade in the capitalist world-market.

As for East-West trade, the figures indicate that in 1954 capitalist country export to the socialist group rose markedly, 24 percent. It, therefore, appears that "official" exports for 1954 were \$2.2 billion, or back to the level of 1948.

In 1954 the Soviet Union's trade with capitalist countries increased more than its trade in the socialist world market—or more than 30 percent.

FROM ALL the statistics available it is clear that in 1953 the U.S. blockade had begun to fail and in 1954 it could not prevent an important increase in East-West trade. And, contrary to U.S. government prediction that in 1955 East-West trade "may decline" (FOA report of July 4), scattered data from many countries indicate that the increase this year will be at least

as large as that in 1954.

It is plain that despite barriers so far promoted by the U.S., many capitalist countries are finding this trade profitable and beneficial, especially now when competition in the capitalist world market is severe.

Judging by the large volume of foreign trade that the socialist countries are now carrying on, the amount of East-West trade which could be developed in the next few years ought to be measured in billions of dollars.

Since the U.S. is the largest trading nation of the world there is little doubt that it could develop trade with the socialist countries amounting to several billion dollars annually.

These countries have already demonstrated that they can "pay" for large-scale imports in any way desired—with exports of raw materials or finished goods, with gold, or through triangular trade.

Finally, it should be noted that inside the U.S. important business groups constitute a further source of pressure against present policies. And it is noteworthy that at the recent conference of the International Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo, the U.S. delegation took a strong stand in favor of East-West commerce.

The elimination of all the barriers that have stood in the way of trade in the last few years would be a significant contribution to the relaxation of international tensions.

CRC Greet Latin American Conference for Freedom

Greetings to the Latin American Conference for Freedom, opening today in Santiago de Chile, have been sent by William L. Patterson, on behalf of the Civil Rights Congress.

Patterson's message said in part:

THE LATIN AMERICAN Conference for Freedom constituted a historic event of great political significance for the Western Hemisphere. Permit us to extend our warm, fraternal greetings and best wishes to all of the delegates and through them to the freedom-loving people of Latin America. Were we ourselves permitted to do so, believe us, we would now be with you in person.

The heroic struggles of the Latin American people for liberty have been historical, and remain of the greatest importance to the people of the United States of America. We have long recognized in them a kinship with our own democratic traditions and heritage. They have become part of the very fibre of life of all the peoples of the Americas.

Your struggles today give inspiration to our fight against the deadly menace to our lives and future security, which we call McCarthyism.

UNDER THE INFAMOUS Smith Act, over 120 Communist working class leaders have been indicted. Many have been sentenced and sent to prison, for the advocacy of ideas. No overt criminal acts were charged against them. Under this, and other anti-democratic laws such

as the Taft-Hartley anti-labor law, the Communist Control Act, the McCarran Internal Security Act, various state sedition laws, and other special measures, basic Constitutional rights of persons holding the most varied political beliefs have been abridged.

Democratic organizations of the people, democratic journals, progressive trade unions, their leaders and members are subjected to persecution and harassment for their work in defense of peace democracy, and economic security.

In these political trials and proceedings convictions are obtained by the government through its system of paid informers and faceless accusers who provide manufactured evidence and lies, without which such frameups would be impossible. The revelations of paid informers like Harvey Matusow, Marie Natwig, Lowell Watson, Dave Brown, have revealed a part of the terrifying and far-reaching implications of a governmental secret police apparatus utilized to destroy the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The conscience of people throughout the world has been continuously expressed against the racist persecutions of the Negro people of the U.S.A. and you of Latin America have played a magnificent part in this. The heroic figures of innocent Negroes like Willie McGee, the Martinsville Seven, the Trenton Six, burn in the memories of all of us as the foul stench of racism persists. Paul Robeson, world-beloved leader of the Negro people, is denied his right to travel beyond the confines of the

United States of America. So, too, is the eminent Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

CURRENTLY the government of the U. S. is attempting to export its repressive domestic laws to Puerto Rico—in particular, by a brazen attempt to apply the Smith Act against working-class leaders of Puerto Rico. The defendants are even denied the right to defend themselves in their own language. This total disrespect for international law and justice exposes the hypocrisy of the U. S. Government's attempt in the United Nations Organization to consider Puerto Rico as an independent commonwealth.

DEAR FRIENDS, we stand with you in your democratic struggles in defense of the noble ideals of liberty and brotherhood. We wish you success in your struggles which we regard as our struggles too. We are confident that the day is not far off when the principles of justice and democracy and freedom—the sacred heritage of all the peoples of the Americas—will triumph over the program of the evil forces of reaction.

Best wishes for brilliant successes in our common cause in defense of the democratic gains of the people, and for the peace of mankind. Let us join hands as the many men of good will did at Bandung, to oppose any interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of Latin America, and for the furtherance of a democracy which will embrace us all.

Yours for singing tomorrow

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

A Look at 'The Fighter' on TV

Not many American films like "The Fighter" have been shown recently on TV.

Channel 9—the "Million Dollar Movie" channel ran it at least fifteen times this week and part of the last.



FRANK SILVERA

It is an absorbing film and it was based on Jack London's great fifty year old short story "The Mexican."

The film told about a young Mexican patriot, a follower of the liberal Madeira, who became a professional boxer in order to raise funds for the fight against the rotten Diaz dictatorship around 1910.

It showed noble men and women joined together in a just cause and sometimes being beaten up for it, and tortured and killed.

In one powerful scene the film showed where it stood on the question of informers.

When a band of uniformed goons on horseback working for Diaz rides into a village in pursuit of an escaped guerilla leader, and the chief of the police pack announces that he will award one thousand pesos to anyone giving information leading to the arrest of the revolutionary, a courageous peasant by the name of Rivera speaks these words:

"That's a very generous offer. It's much more than the thirty pieces of silver that Judas got for his work."

Richard Conte was excellent as Rivera's fiery young son who joined his countrymen in the movement to oust Diaz when Diaz's men, following an informer's treacherous testimony that the Riveras had given refuge to the revolutionary they were hunting for, wiped out his entire family, crucified his father on a cross before killing him, and destroyed young Rivera's sweetheart as well.

Lee Cobb's guerilla leader was one of the best pieces of acting he did before making his peace with the Un-American Committee and joining Elia Kazan's stable of informers.

Frank Silvera brought great sincerity and dignity to his role of a Mexican freedom fighter.

When young Rivera first showed up at the headquarters of the Maderistas in the U.S. border town of El Paso, across from Juarez, and announced that he wished to join their cause, they thought surely he must be a spy for Diaz.

You see their work for the overthrow of Diaz had not been going too well. For a long time hardly anybody had expressed any desire to assist them.

But young Rivera showed such spirit and willingness to work they couldn't afford to exclude him without a fair trial.

They said: "So! You want to help fight Diaz. All right—hang up your coat—take a pail of water and some rags and wash out the spittoons and when you're done that—clean the windows."

All right, he said, but can I sleep here.

"Aha! So that's his game! The hand of Diaz showing through at last. He wants to sleep here so he can have access to names the enemy would give its right arm to get hold off." The request was denied.

Young Rivera, burning with rage, grabbed his coat and dashed out into the streets. He won't be back, one of them said.

But he did come back a day or two later—and the first thing he did was to plunk down the rent money that was long overdue. And after that, every time money was needed Rivera went out and got it. Sometimes he would be gone for a long time and this bothered his friends until one day, they learned that he had become a professional boxer and that's where all those funds for the cause had been coming from.

The boxing scenes—and there are quite a lot of them—are brutal but tolerable, because you're always aware that a good cause is being advanced through young Rivera's ring performances. Too bad, however, that the film ignored the two points about boxing that Jack London made in his story. Both points were closely related. One was the terrible discrimination against Mexicans. The other was that boxing was crooked from top to bottom.

But a more serious fault than this was the film's failure to describe some of the heartbreaking conditions that brought about the

(Continued on Page 7)

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, Sports (2) 6 p.m.
Science Fiction Theatre (4) 7
Featurama Preview (5) 7:15
Dodger-Phillies (9) 7:55
Giants-Pittsburgh (11) 7:55
Play: On Leave (2) 9:00 Claude Dauphin.

Best in Mystery (4) 9
College All Star Football Game (7) 9:30. All-Stars vs. Cleveland Browns

Play: Undercurrent—Peterson's Eye (2) 10

Alec Templeton (5) 10. Piano music, songs etc.



ALEC TEMPLETON

Plays piano and sings, Channel 5 at 10 tonight

Windows (2) 10:30
News, Weather, Sports (2) 11
Featurama (5) 11:10
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1

RADIO

Milwaukee vs. Chicago ball-game, WMCA 2:25

News, all stations 6p. m.
Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
John Vandercook, CIO news WABC 7

Opera: Mozart's Abduction from Seraglio WQXR 7:30

Masterwork Hour—Symphony No. 4 Tchaikovsky; Violin Concerto WNYC 7:00

Yankees-Baltimore WINS 7:55
Giants-Pirates WMCA 7:55
Dodgers-Phillies WGMG 7:55

Disk Derby WCB 8:30
Treasury of Music WABC 9:30.
Dinah Shore, Jerry Lewis, etc.

Keyboard artists WQXR 10:30

MOVIES

Miracle in Milan (Italian) & Orpheus (French), Fifth Ave.
Marty, Sutton

Mr. Roberts, Music Hall
To Paris With Love (French) Art Devotion (Russian) Stanley

Interrupted Melody 68th St.
Hamlet—Laurence Olivier (revival) Translux 72nd St.

Importance of Being Earnest & Cruel Sea (British) Greenwich Gate of Hell (Japanese) Guild 50th

Paisan & Open City (Italian) 55th St.

DRAMA

Shaw's A Village Wooing, Greenwich Mews, Thurs. Fri. Sat. 8:40

Bus Stop, Music Box

Inherit the Wind, National
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden

'You Are There' Returns Aug. 28

"You Are There," the TV documentary series which recreates historic events of the past, launches a new fall season Sunday, Aug. 28 with a dramatization of "The Attack on Pearl Harbor" (CBS TV, 6:30-7 p.m.)

From July 3 through Aug. 21, "You Are There" will have presented repeat broadcasts of eight specially selected programs.

For the Aug. 28 broadcast, "You Are There" will take viewers back to Dec. 7, 1941, the day that will live in infamy.

Portrait for A Dark Street

A Poem by Richard Davidson

Johnny Cannon, age sixteen
Rose from his bed at nine-O'clock
Johnny Cannon, age sixteen
Had a rough time of it last night
(He hadn't really meant to hit the bartender
But there were the guys and the dares and it would of looked kind of funny if he hadn't)
He goes slowly to the wash basin, wipes off a small slip of blood
And tries to get the room to settle down
Through a crack in the door (A door used to cracks)
His mother's voice and the arguments that never died
A small man who was Johnny's pop
Had tried to move them out
Had looked for better places
But better places cost better money
The arguments that never died

Johnny Cannon, age sixteen
Runs from the cramped tenement
Runs from the bills and the search for bread
Down in the street
Somewhere to belong
Down in the street a locker room of strength
Johnny Cannon flings his hand against the indifferent sidewalk
He lifts his voice against the onslaught of sky
He passes the Uncle Sam Needs You signs—
He stops and tries to catch his breath—
Somewhere to throw his wild, young voice
Someone to hear
In the avenue of streets someone to hear—

Johnny Cannon, age sixteen
Hears sirens in the afternoon
He holds his ears but the sound seeps through
He fights against this sound
Against the now half deserted street
The street does not hear him
Johnny Cannon, age sixteen
Feels himself an army of one—

But the army of one wears a bright, new jacket
And he has friends
And they call themselves The Blue Ducks
And they are stronger now and they belong—
They are protection against the sirens and the search for bread—
And the street that does not behave in their behalf—
Their shouts try to forget the small, cramped rooms of their small, cramped boyhood—
Here now are jackets blazing in the afternoon
Telling ourselves and the world to beware
To watch our individual step—
Johnny Cannon, age sixteen
Cannot dissolve his parents from his eyes—
The bedroom of his life does not fade completely in the bartender's teeth
So he runs faster, hits harder—
No one to listen
No one to hear
No voice sounding in Johnny's ear
The Blue Ducks light up the moon filled night
With robbery, pain and the aching scream—
The end, the sole end of a boyhood dream—
Johnny Cannon in the records will be marked down as a boy
Of age sixteen
Light brown hair and fair complexion—
Who died tonight or last night in a glory of zip guns,
The street is no longer indifferent
They are curious—
There are the crowds now—
There are voices sounding in Johnny's ear
He lies there not far from the small, cramped rooms of his small, cramped boyhood—
We watch in silence
We hear Johnny's demands rising against that onslaught of sky
And his demands become our demands
And his death a violation of a moon filled night!

THALIA THEATER REVIVES SOME OUTSTANDING FILMS

The Thalia Theatre's film festival for the remainder of the month includes:

Aug. 12: Yiddish films — The Dybbuk and Green Fields.
Aug. 13: Eternal Mask (French) and The Lonely Night.
Aug. 14: Confessions of a Rogue (French) and The Facts of Love (English).
Aug. 15: Claudine (French) and Nais (French).
Aug. 16: Secrets of Nature—Seven Unusual Documentaries.
Aug. 17: Bitter Rice (Italian) and The French Touch (French).
Aug. 18: Gogol's Inspector General (Russian) and Chekhov's Marriage and Jubilee (Russian).
Aug. 19: Hitchcock's 39 Steps and Lady Vanishes (English).
Aug. 20: Rasho-Mon (Japanese) and Stranger on the Prowl (filmed in Italy with Paul Muni).
Aug. 21: Cocteau's Orpheus and Eternal Return (French).
Aug. 22: Leonardo Da Vinci (Documentary) and Les Misérables, original French version with Harry Baur.

Aug. 23: UPA Cartoon Show (10 films) plus three shorts with Alec Guinness, Maurice Chevalier and Toscanini.
Aug. 24: Marriage in the Shadows (German) and My Last Mistress (French).
Aug. 25: A program of 10 art films about Goya, Gauguin, Picasso, Rembrandt and others.

Aug. 26: Forbidden Games (French) and Two Cents Worth of Hope (Italian).
Aug. 27: Emperor's Nightingale (Czech) and a program of very early Chaplins.

Aug. 28: Heart of Paris (French)



LOUIS JOUVET in 'Confessions of a Rogue'

and Monelle (French).
Aug. 29: Gigi (French) and Pit of Loneliness (French).

Aug. 30: Psychology in Films (7 shorts).

The Thalia Theatre is located at 95 St. and Broadway. The festival which began on July 1 continues through Oct. 23. By then they will have shown some 369 films.

STARTS TOMORROW

A NEW HIT FROM ISRAEL!

KHAMISHIA

Five Tales from Israel
A FULL LENGTH FEATURE ABOUT NEW LIFE IN A NEW LAND!
SPOKEN IN ENGLISH
Extra "LENNINGRAD MUSK HALL" featuring Russia's greatest stars of the opera, concert hall and ballet!

Y.M.C.A. 42 & 43 St.

Last Day: "Devotion" and "Safety Match"

A Democratic Song Writer Passes On

By BILL OLIVER

Ray Glaser, one of the people's most prolific song writers, died last April 10 in Los Angeles.

He left behind an output of songs that have played an important part in the recent story of the people of our land, their climb out of the depression of the Thirties, their part in the world fight against fascism, their struggles for decent housing, price control, fair employment, peace and defence of human liberties everywhere.

Ray Glaser moved from his native New Jersey to California during the depression years. He later became a writer for such top radio shows as "The Life of Riley," "Duffy's Tavern," "Baby Snooks" and "Amos and Andy." Although extremely successful in the commercial writing fields, he gave a large part of his time and the best of his creation to writing people's songs. Before his illness, he was an active member of the Song-makers Workshop in Los Angeles.

Collaborating largely with Bill Wolff and Fred Warren, as composers, or adapting his words to traditional tunes, Ray produced scores of songs, many of which became a permanent part of the repertory of artists of wide vogue and appeal. His union songs have played an important part in meetings and on picket lines, still being sung and adapted to local conditions, as when thousands of Mine, Mill and Smelter Union members in Canada a few months ago sang his rollicking "Put It On The Ground," a song he wrote with Bill Wolff.

In "That's Why," written with Fred Warren in 1946, he speaks of the love between people and their natural yearning for friendship and peace among men. In "The Union Way," a bright song set the same year to a traditional

tune, he tells of a man and wife living a better life "since the plant got organized."

Ray's most intensively circulated song was "The Same Merry-Go-Round," written and composed with Bill Wolff. Published by the thousands in sheet music, booklets and on records, this became the national campaign song for the Progressive Party in 1948.

Ray Glaser wrote many songs for the commercial popular market, several of which were published and recorded. His appeal has always been to the honest sentiment as well as on the sharp edge of issues. His basic concern was always with the people, their hopes, struggles, defeats and victories.

Many a young person will recall his kindly admonition, spoken slowly with friendly smile: "There's only one really important thing for young people today, and that is to do all they can to help bring into existence the new world of peace, with equal rights for every one regardless of race, color or creed."

Ray wrote his songs out of his feelings and the convictions of a discerning mind. They sing the life of the people. Let us keep these songs of Ray Glaser's alive by singing them.

Reprinted from the Summer issue of "Sing Out," published by People's Artists, 124 W. 21 St. N. Y. 11.

PLATT

(Continued from Page 6)

revolt against Diaz. Jack London did it eloquently in his story. He wrote:

"He saw the white-walled, water-power factories of Rio Blanco. He saw the six thousand workers, starved and wan, and the little children, seven and eight years of age, who toiled long shifts for ten cents a day. He saw the perambulating corpses, the ghastly death's heads of men who labored in the dye rooms. He remembered that he had heard his father call the dye rooms the 'suicide holes,' where a year was death. . . . More visions burned before the eye of Rivera's memory. The strike, or rather, the lockout, because the workers of Rio Blanco had helped their striking brothers of Puebla. The hunger, the expeditions in the hills for berries, the roots and herbs that all ate and that twisted and pained the stomachs of all of them. And then the nightmare; the waste of ground before the company's store; the thousands of starving workers. . . ."

Jack London's story also said a few things about the high-handed treatment of the Mexican rebels by the U. S. courts which were also passed up in "The Fighter."

Nevertheless, this is one of those rare American films with something important to say and it said it well.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
CLEARANCE! 1955 Air Conditioners at dealers' cost and below! Standard Brand Distributors, 143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. Open Saturday. One hour free parking or 2 tokens.

MOVING AND STORAGE
MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Kay's, CH 3-3784.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced plane movers. Wendell, JR 6-8000.

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
15 E. 7th St.
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

What's on TV In the USSR

MOSCOW.—Soviet TV has no commercial aims. Its only aim is to satisfy the continuously growing cultural demands of the people.

The theatrical performances, which are prominent and popular on TV programs, acquaint the great number of viewers with the productions of the best theaters, with the best actors of both the Soviet and foreign theater. The Moscow TV Studio in 1954 broadcasted 160 plays of drama and music theaters.

Besides works by Russian classics and Soviet authors, works by West European classical writers were transmitted. These include Ruy Blas and Les Misérables by Victor Hugo, Eugénie Grandet and Stepmother by Balzac, Pygmalion by Bernard Shaw, Dombey and Son and Little Dorrit by Charles Dickens, Much Ado About Nothing, Two Gentlemen of Verona and Othello by Shakespeare, An Ideal Husband by Oscar Wilde, School for Scandal by Sheridan, Dog in the Manger by Lope de Vega, and many others.

Besides plays, the Moscow and other Soviet TV centers telecast feature, popular science and documentary films, both Soviet and foreign, concert programs, talks on social and political, scientific, sports and other themes by prominent public figures, well-known writers and poets, distinguished scientists and outstanding sportsmen.

Guest artists and troupes that come to Moscow appear in "What's New in the Musical Life of the Capital" program.

There are a large number of sports programs. Special attention is paid to TV programs for children and adolescents. In Moscow there is a program for children on Sundays and in the daytime and in the evening on weekdays before the adults' program.

Children see two or three plays a month. They also see children's feature and animated cartoon films. There is a children's documentary newsreel "Pioneria." Soviet composers and poets and prominent variety and theater actors are invited to make up programs for children. TV studios do their best to give varied, interesting and educational programs.

Once a month on Sundays there is a TV journal for children. Brief five to seven-minute talks are given on political, literary, art, musical and sports events. Besides illustrated talks by well-known scientists, composers, poets and artists, young aircraft modelers, technicians, sportsmen, musicians and school and Young Pioneer amateur art groups show their achievements.

The Moscow TV Studio receives hundreds of letters daily from viewers—workers and engineers, collective farmers and servicemen, housewives and students—who write about their impressions of programs, what plays and films they would like to see, what scientific, political or sports themes they would like to see, what scientific meetings are arranged with views at factory clubs, palaces of culture and at rural clubs. Besides this, viewers' conferences are held once a year.

Stars in Windows

Broadway actress Judith Evelyn will star in "Language of the Roses," on CBS-TV's live drama series, "Windows" tonight (Friday) 10:30-11:00.

"Language of the Roses," was adapted for television by David Shaw from a short story by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman.

'Devotion' and 'Safety Match'

"Devotion" and "Safety Match" end their runs at the Stanley tonight. The Israeli film "Khamishia" starts an engagement Saturday on a bill with Leningrad Music Hall, a collection of Soviet dance and music shorts.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Int'l Sports—And The 'Oldtime' Dodgers

NOW WE KNOW that China has a basketball team, and apparently a pretty good one. Thanks to a tiny wire service item in the Times, datelined London and reporting that "Communist China defeated Egypt, 72-50, in a basketball game at the Warsaw youth sports festival today. . . ."

This is the International Youth Games, an annual event which includes topnotch participation from most of the countries of the world, but from where, unfortunately, we have to glean our tidbits of information in the painful fashion mentioned above.

Egypt, while not a basketball power in the last Olympics, does have a tradition of international competition in the game and had some pretty fair scores, so the 22 point margin of victory over them at least indicates that the Chinese team at Warsaw is not of the P.S. 14 variety.

The game devised by Dr. Naismith up at Springfield, Mass. is sure getting around, isn't it?

SO RAPIDLY are the old artificial barriers coming down in sports competition that it wasn't even newsworthy when the American track team currently touring Europe, headed by the sensational Tom Courtney of Fordham, stopped off in Prague for a friendly meet with the Czechs.

WHEN THE CANADIAN eight oar crew upset the Soviet crew in the Henley Regatta at London last month, Sports Illustrated Magazine began its comment with "This means Siberia! Back to the Salt Mines!" as the alleged reaction of the British fans.

This is the old, tired, cold-war cliché kind of sports writing which ought to be outdated in a magazine like S. I. because, if for no more inspiring reason, it is so palpably phony that it lowers the professional standing of the magazine.

One wise guy in the entire crowd could have yelled this silly thing and whoever reported the event for S. I. had his "story." I have known similar cases where a reporter dedicated enough to finding what he wanted would mumble the phrase himself and then dutifully whipe out his pencil and report that it had been said.

Anyhow, it is salutary to see a dignified letter by a Canadian in Sports Illustrated, teaching the magazine a few facts of life. The letter writer, from Grand Forks, British Columbia, the home of the winning crew's stroke, refers to the "This Means Siberia! Back to the Salt Mines!" quote and says:

"It is unfortunate that you did not see fit to mention also that the two teams mingled freely and that the first words of the Vancouver cox, Carl Ogawa, after the race were 'I've got to go and shake hands with those Russians!'"

"As the stroke of the crew, Glen Smith, is from Grand Forks, we take pride in VRC's (Vancouver Rowing Club) sportsmanship and its efforts to make friends with Russian athletes and all others at Henley."

"They did not make it a cold victory; they saw it as one good team beating another. International sports should provide a place to make friends, not an opportunity to report the trite and overworked phrases you saw fit to print. . . . Milton Orris, Grand Forks, B. C., Canada."

TOMORROW IS sentiment day at olde Ebbets Field. An all time best Dodger team voted on by fans will be introduced and honored and will go through some of the motions.

Not all of the nine players selected as the best in Brooklyn baseball history will be stumbling and tottering and yelling "Hey, do you mind throwing that arm back to me?" For no less than five of them are members of the current ensemble, which should occasion no surprise since this is the team 15 games ahead of the field and not only the best in Brooklyn history but quite conceivably the best in National League history. (I say "quite conceivable" as if there is some doubt in my own mind. There isn't. There has never been a better National League team than these Dodgers. Go ahead, argue with me.)

The five all time bests from the current team are Gil Hodges, Jackie Robinson (as second baseman), Peeewe Reese, Duke Snider and Roy Campanella and there isn't the shadow of an argument you can get from the most old time Brooklyn fan about any of them.

Rounding out the club are the great Zach Wheat in left field, the magnificent Dazzy Vance on the mound, and then Dixie Walker and Harry (Cookie) Lavagetto in right field and third base respectively.

I suppose this may be interpreted by someone as subjective because Walker was hardly my favorite Dodger as a person, but such a supposition doesn't happen to be true, for strictly on baseball merits I would name two other Dodger rightfielders over Dixie.

Babe Herman should be the rightfielder. The funny tales about Babe have unfortunately seemed to obscure for the voting fans the fact that he was a prodigious hitter (.340, .381, .393 in three successive years for instance) and settled into a very fine outfielder with good range and a powerful arm. His absence from the team is a confounding omission, a wry tribute to the funny stories about his being "hit in the head with a fly ball," which never happened.

I'll tell you something else, and still with nothing personal involved. I'd put Carl Furillo in right field before Walker too. Dixie's big year, when he hit .357, came in 1944 against the sub-normal wartime pitching. He was a good hitter around the .300 range, but so is Furillo and Carl is an immeasurably better defensive man. Dixie couldn't throw.

Well anyhow, wind up and let 'er fly, Dazzy! When you do I am a kid in the bleachers again in the bright afternoon sunshine of 1924 watching you mow down those hitters and turn my fumbling team into unbeatable for a day, and time enough after the game to figure out an alibi for not being in P.S. 97. . . .

In Memoriam

MARIAN

We pledge to work as hard as possible to continue and win the struggles so dear to her heart.

—HER FRIENDS

IN MEMORY OF

MARIAN

—A GROUP OF DRESSMAKERS

In Loving Memory of

MARIAN

Died August 12, 1953

—BOB

In Memory of Beloved

MARIAN

—Rebecca and Bessie

In Loving Memory of

Dearest MARIAN

—HARRIET

Show People Blast Walter Daily Worker Invasion as Censorship

New York, Friday, August 12, 1955

WALTER Alien-ATES BABY

A number of leading theatre and TV people ordered to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee at Foley Square on Monday have denounced the hearings in statements to the press. They said it was an attempt to create new blacklists

CRC Urges Big Picket Line

Let's show Rep. Walter and his un-American committee that New York City wants no part of him. So stated William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress executive secretary, in calling upon all freedom-loving New Yorkers to join a picket line to "greet" Rep. Walter.

The picket line in front of the Hotel New Yorker, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, will march from 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. on Monday, Aug. 15.

In urging attendance on the line, Patterson declared:

"Under the ruse of investigating whether so-called Communist propaganda has infiltrated

the screen, radio, TV and the stage, Rep. Walter, the master bigot is making a foray into New York. This man, as a co-sponsor of the Walter-McCarran Law, branded all in opposition as 'professional Jews shedding crocodile tears.'

"He has seen fit to refer to Italian-American as 'dagos' and prevented the upgrading of Negroes in the Bureau of Engraving, back in 1950. Yet, he has taken unto himself the task of determining what Mr. and Mrs. America and their children shall or shall not find in the entertainment world."

and dictate the character of entertainment in New York.

Said actor Lou Polan of the cast of the Broadway smash hit 'But Stop':

"The results of the Hollywood hearings conducted by the committee were to bring about censorship of the movies, establishment of blacklists excluding people from employment for matters not related to their talents or abilities and the creation of a spirit of fear in the trade unions and guilds connected with the industry. If Mr. Walter is looking for the same results from the New York hearings, it would mean censorship of the last area of the entertainment world that has remained free of it."

He added: "However, I believe people both inside and outside the entertainment world have learned a great deal since the Hollywood hearings and that they will not allow this to come about in the theatre."

Other comments were:

Martin Wolfson, actor, last seen in the Rodgers-Hammerstein hit "South Pacific": "This committee comes to Broadway not to help the theatre but to do it harm. I intend to do all I can to defend the theatre from the intrusion of this committee."

Ivan Black, public relations director: "It is ironical that the father or the mother of the un-American Walter-McCarran (Immigration) Act is the chairman of a committee that questions people on Americanism."

Sarah Cunningham, actress: "I don't quite see what they hope to accomplish. It could serve merely to reinstate the old blacklist."

Elliott Sullivan, actor: "I can't see that any good can come of it. As I understand it, this committee is supposed to recommend legislation to correct conditions. I don't know what there is in the theatre that would require legislation."

Madeline Lee, actress (Mrs. Jack Gifford): "Our record is an open book. Everything we have ever endorsed we are proud of."

Sam Jaffee, actor now appearing in a Maine summer theatre tryout of a new play called "Two Fingers of Pride" said he would appear before the committee and answer all questions. He said he had been active in Actors Equity and "everything I've done there has been for the benefit of union members."

The subcommittee sitting in New York will be headed by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa). He is chairman of the full committee on Un-American Activities. The other members of the panel will be Representatives Edwin E. Willis, Democrat of Louisiana, and Gordon H. Scherer, Republican of Ohio.



Because her father, Sanford Jacobs of Philadelphia, was stationed at an Air Force base in England when she was born, 2½-year-old Leslie (between her parents) is considered an alien under the weird provisions of the Walter-McCarran immigration law. Her brother Marvin, 18 months, is luckier—he qualifies. Gimmick is that the father must have resided in the U. S. for 5 years after he reaches 16—but Jacobs went into the Air Force. The baby must be taken out of the country for at least a day, re-enter under a visa, then make applications for citizenship, before she can be considered American. Both parents are U. S.-born. (Federated Pictures).

PENNA. FREES BROWN

(Continued from Page 1)

part: "Pursuant to powers vested in me . . . I hereby recall the Governor's Warrant issued for the extradition of one Edward Brown to the State of Georgia."

Brown, upon being pronounced a free man by the judge, burst into tears. He wore grey trousers and a grey-checked shirt and exhibited a toy piano he had built from cigarette boxes during his three years and four months in prison. When he lifted the lid of the piano the tune of Brahms' Lullaby played softly.

Speaking of Gov. Leader's action, Attorney Levinson said:

"Not only does this indicate humanity on the part of the Governor . . . it displays a great deal of courage."

Brown, dazed and overcome by his sudden freedom after so long a fight, said only that he wanted "to get to work" and pull together the threads of his disrupted life. He has a wife and children.

Brown's trouble with Georgia justice began back in 1937 when he hailed a Macon taxicab and a man and woman under the influence of liquor attempted to "bump" him. The man had a long-blade knife and when Brown sought to defend himself from attack, the man's knife still in the hand of the attacker, was plunged

into his shoulder. The would-be attacker of Brown died from his self-inflicted wound, but Brown was given a life sentence for murder. He served altogether 15 years.

Three times he escaped from the chain-gang, the third time making his way to Philadelphia where his three year struggle was rewarded yesterday with victory.

Gov. Leader's action has given hope to New Yorkers who have been urging Gov. Averell Harriman to free Willie Reid, a 38-year-old Negro who sought refuge in the state from a Florida chain-gang. Gov. Harriman signed an extradition for Reid's return to Florida and has cited state law and the U. S. Constitution as "compelling reasons" for his action. Gov. Leader who was presumably bound by the same rulings used his prerogatives as Chief Executive of Pennsylvania despite court decisions and the opposition of his own Attorney General Herbert B. Cohen.

Food Prices Lift

Wholesale food prices as measured by the Dun & Bradstreet index on Aug. 9 rose three cents to \$6.24, the agency reported today.

The latest index was 12.1 percent below the \$7.10 in the corresponding 1954 week. It was 4.7 above the pre-Korea \$5.96.

Mass. Polio Cases Soar Over 1,000, Ask Army Nurses Aid

BOSTON, Mass. Aug. 11.—Sixty-eight new cases of polio were reported in epidemic-ridden Massachusetts today and public health officials issued an urgent call for more nurses to cope with the disease.

Today's figure brought the total cases for the year to 1,106, more than 10 times the 108 recorded in 1954.

Health officials took some heart from a slight slackening in the disease's rate of attack. Yesterday's number of new cases was a one-day record of 134.

The state nurses association sent 4,000 letters to trained nurses asking their help.

In Washington, Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D-Mass.) asked the Army Surgeon General for military nurses and medical corps personnel to help fight the epidemic.

Dr. Joseph P. Reardon of the state health department said it was a "mild epidemic."

Thirty-one deaths have been reported in the state. The latest fatalities were Susan Ford, 16, of South Boston; Carol Ann Buckley,

Mayo Clinic Physician Disputes Theory Smoking Causes Cancer

ROCHESTER, Minn. Aug. 11.—A Mayo Clinic physician today disputed other scientists' findings that smoking can cause cancer.

Dr. Joseph Berkson, chief of the clinic's section of biochemistry and medical statistics, said in a report that it is "unwarranted" to conclude from present studies that smoking causes cancer.

"Records from autopsy examinations, clinical observation on individual patients and results of animal experiments do not support the theory," Berkson said.

The doctor, who some years ago disproved a reported inverse re-

lationship between tuberculosis and cancer, said he found the same error in the smoking survey that was made in the earlier tuberculosis-cancer survey.

He said there was a fallacy arising from "selected data." He also said non-smokers were disproportionately represented in the study.

Berkson said the "selected" sampling was responsible for an "unwarranted" conclusion, that smoking causes cancer. He said he re-evaluated an American Cancer Society study and found the death rate from lung cancer among the smokers no higher than the death

rate from lung cancer in the general population.

"The results of the ACS study which appear to show greater death rates from cancer among smokers were obtained by comparing the rate of the cigarette smokers with a control group of non-cigarette smokers in the sampled population who had abnormally low death rates," Berkson said.

He said much more work must be done before a responsible opinion can be formed as to the precise significance of the findings in the ACS and other similar statistical studies.

New School Segregation Bill Becomes Law in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 11 (FP).—The "school placement" bill designed to perpetuate racial segregation in Alabama became law on Aug. 2. Gov. E. Folsom pointedly refused to sign the measure, which grants almost unlimited power to local school boards, and it became effective on the basis of the 10-day limit on the government's veto powers.

The measure makes no reference to race, but is filled with psychological and sociological gobbledegook that its backers think will permit segregated assignment of white and Negro pupils without overtly breaching the U. S. Supreme Court edict.

A wide-touted feature is that protests against assignments will have to be made on an individual, rather than a race or class, basis. But the racists seem to overlook that a previous state restriction on Negro voting, with the same "fool-proof" device, failed to withstand the scrutiny of federal courts.

The bill passed with only three dissenting votes in the Alabama house and with none in the senate. Thus a veto by Folsom would have been quixotic, if not outright political suicide. Negro leaders and white liberals are privately commending the courage he displayed

POSTPONE 19 OATH EVICTIONS CASES TILL SEPT. 12

Postponement of the so-called "loyalty" eviction cases was agreed on yesterday when counsel for tenants and for New York City Housing Authority appeared in the office of the presiding justice of

Municipal Court.

It was temporarily agreed to by all that 19 cases be tried together. A continuance to Sept. 12 in Brooklyn Municipal Court was granted tentatively, pending the working out of arrangements for a joint trial. Representing HA was Harry Levy. Counsel for the tenants are Osmond K. Frankel, Civil Liberties Union lawyer, and Paul Ross, representing a number of tenant organizations.

The cases grow out of the CHA's insistence on proceeding with dispossession notices, mailed to 241 families in 18 housing projects in New York City last month, according to Philip J. Cruise, HA chairman, because they failed to sign "loyalty" oaths. In California, Wisconsin and Illinois attempts to carry out "loyalty" evictions after the Gwinn amendment to the Housing Act was passed, were prevented by courts.

The carrying out of evictions here has been fought in courts since March, 1954, by attorney Ross and individuals and tenants groups.